



ARENAC, BAY & TUSCOLA COUNTIES, BALLOU CREEK, BEAVER ISLAND STATE PARK, BLUE HERON LAGOON NATURAL AREA, BUCKEYE POINT, BUFFALO RIVER, CARRIERE PROPERTY, CASCADE CREEK, CATTARAUGUS CREEK, CAYUGA LAKE, CAZENOVIA LAKE, CHICAGO COASTAL, CHIWAUKEE PRAIRIE, CLARK AND PINE EAST, COMBINED DISPOSAL FACILITY, CREEK RIDGE COUNTY PARK, CREEKSIDE PARK, CRYSTAL RIVER OXBOW PROPERTY, DAN'S POINT, DEEP RIVER HEADWATERS, SUPERIOR DETENTION POND, DETERIORATING SOLID PIERS, DETROIT RIVER STURGEON HABITAT, DUNES AND MARSHES, DUNES CREEK, EASTERN LAKE ONTARIO DUNES, EIGHTEENMILE CREEK, ELIZABETH PARK NORTH POINT, FITZSIMMONS ROAD WOODS, FOSS BEACH PARK BLUFF, GARY GREEN LINK, GRAND BOULEVARD LAKE, GRAND MARAIS/COOK COUNTY STORM WATER, GREAT SODUS BAY, GROUT BROOK, HAMMOND BIRD SANCTUARY, HEGEWISCH MARSH, HOOSIER PRAIRIE NATURE PRESERVE, HOUGHMASTER PROPERTY, HUIRAS LAKE, ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK, IMAGINATION GLEN PARK, IRONDEQUOIT CREEK, KILBOURN LANDING, KUKAY PROPERTY, LAKE MICHIGAN DUNE, LAKE MICHIGAN WETLANDS AND STREAMS, LAKE SUPERIOR BASIN OUTREACH, LAKE SUPERIOR DUNE, LAKE SUPERIOR SOUTH SHORE, LAKESIDE INDUSTRIAL, LION'S DEN GORGE, LITTLE BLACK CREEK, LOWER GRAND RIVER, LUDINGTON PARK, MAPLE BAY PARK, MAUMEE BAY, MEADOWBROOK, MILLER CREEK MILWAUKEE RIVER, MISSION FISH RACEWAY, MORaine NATURE PRESERVE, MUD BROOK PRESERVE, **GREAT LAKES** MUDDY CREEK, NAPLES CREEK, NEWTON CREEK, LAKE, PORTER & LAPORTE COUNTIES, OAK CREEK WETLANDS, OATKA CREEK, OLIVER MARSH, OWASCO INLET, PARK WETLANDS, PARMA COASTAL FOREST, PIKE RIVER, POINT CREEK, PORTER COUNTY JAIL STORM WATER, PRESQUE ISLE STATE PARK, **RESTORATION PROJECT** RANSOM LAKE NATURAL AREA, RAVINE RESTORATION, RED MILL COUNTY PARK, REISS COAL, RESORT BLUFFS, RUNOFF AND HYDROLOGIC MODIFICATION, SALMON RIVER, SARGENT'S CREEK, SAUGATUCK DUNES STATE PARK, SCAJAQUADA CREEK, SCIENCE CENTER STORM WATER, SENECA BLUFFS, SHIAWASSEE RIVER, SILVER CREEK, SIX MILE CREEK, ST. CLAIR FLATS & ST. JOHNS MARSH, ST. CLAIRE AVE STORM WATER, STERLING STATE PARK, STIMSON DRAIN, SUCKER BROOK, SWEDETOWN CREEK, TAMARACK STAMP MILL, TRAIL CREEK FORKS, TUG HILL PLATEAU, TWO HARBORS OLD CITY DUMP & STORM WATER, UPPER MACATAWA, WARD CREEK, WARREN DUNES, WEST CREEK, WEST SHORE, WHITE DITCH,



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## Great Lakes Restoration Project

### A Progress Report to Congress by the Great Lakes States

ILLINOIS | INDIANA | MICHIGAN | MINNESOTA | NEW YORK | OHIO | PENNSYLVANIA | WISCONSIN

MARCH 2003

# Great Lakes

## Thank You, Congress!

America's Great Lakes are more than water bodies. They are a vast, complex system of inland seas that provide fresh water to millions, access to world markets and diverse recreation for residents and visitors alike.

In 2001, Congress appropriated \$30 million to acquire and restore critical habitat, implement storm water controls and clean contaminated sites along Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario and Superior. Thus began an unprecedented partnership between the federal government and the eight Great Lake states to restore and clean the world's largest fresh water resource.

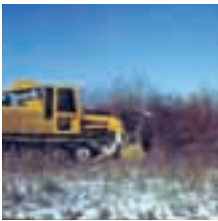
The federal commitment required states to provide match at a rate of 25%. Instead, the Great Lake region has thus far committed \$42 million of state and local match – **at a rate of 58%** – to produce \$72 million of restoration work along the Lakes and their tributaries.

State	Federal Allocation	State/Local Match	Total
Illinois	\$1,750,000	\$3,100,825	\$4,850,825
Indiana	1,750,000	591,875	2,341,875
Michigan	7,000,000	16,646,000	23,646,000
Minnesota	1,938,000	1,054,000	2,992,000
New York	4,727,000	10,592,000	15,319,000
Ohio	4,489,000	1,686,000	6,175,000
Pennsylvania	1,846,000	1,582,000	3,428,000
Wisconsin	5,686,000	6,962,000	12,648,000
Other (fed.)	814,000		
	\$30,000,000	\$42,214,700	\$72,214,700

The projects supported by this partnership are so significant – and the need to restore the Great Lakes is so profound – that this is the first time the eight Great Lakes coastal programs have come together to report on a single issue. Together with our local partners, we are creating a cleaner, more sustainable Great Lakes region.

**However, more work is needed along the coasts of our Great Lakes!**

State and community response to the 2001 federal appropriation was overwhelming as coastal managers proposed more quality projects than could be funded. Now is the time to build on our momentum and support new Great Lakes' restoration efforts. Thank you, Congress, for recognizing the importance of the Great Lakes and providing critically needed resources for their restoration.



# Illinois

## Illinois Great Lakes Restorations

### Improving Illinois' Public Shoreline

Thanks to the legacy of open space advocates like Montgomery Ward and Daniel Burnham who called for Illinois' lakefront to remain open, clear and free, today more than 50% of the state's sixty miles of Lake Michigan shoreline is in public ownership. This legacy enables millions of our residents and national and international visitors to enjoy the many recreational opportunities that living along the Great Lakes provides.

It also creates tremendous pressure – in terms of overcrowding and stress on both terrestrial and aquatic habitats – which demand constant attention and commitment of limited state resources.

### Restore and Protect the Lake Michigan Coast.

The provision of Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants is making a difference along the Illinois shoreline, providing the incentive to undertake a variety of projects to preserve, restore, create and maintain unique coastal habitats. While the funded projects are diverse, they all share a common objective to restore and protect our coastal areas for future generations.

In Illinois, Coastal Restoration funds are being used in a variety of ways including acquisition of valuable property in an area undergoing transformation from industrial to open space, the restoration of native vegetation in Illinois' only coastal state park, reduction of contaminated runoff, the protection of a shoreline area containing wetlands and the restoration of a dune area adjacent to a public beach.

A common thread running through all the projects is a desire to provide additional recreational and educational opportunities that will showcase the benefits – both tangible and intangible – of a healthy coastal area.

**Only a Start.** The projects funded with the first Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants are only a start. Much remains to be done. The State of Illinois – and our local units of government along the shoreline – support continuing the good work that this program has initiated.





# Illinois

## Illinois Great Lakes Restoration Projects

**Project name.**

**Grantee.**

**Grant amount/total project cost.**

**Brief description.**

**Cook County**

**Hegewisch Marsh.**

**City of Chicago.**

**\$651,840/\$3,500,000.**

Acquire 100 acres of wetlands and natural areas to preserve and place into public ownership one of the most important coastal wetland bird habitats of the region.

**Chicago Coastal Restoration.**

**Chicago Park District.**

**\$192,000/\$240,000.**

Create a natural dune area adjacent to a public beach and provide habitat for rare coastal plant species and the five million migratory birds that pass through Chicago each year.

**Lake County**

**Lakeside Industrial Cleanup.**

**City of Zion.**

**\$207,200/\$259,000.**

Return an old industrial site to greenfield status.

**Restoration of Coastal**

**Terrestrial & Wetland**

**Ecosystems at Illinois Beach**

**State Park.**

**Illinois Department of Natural Resources.**

**\$45,900/\$57,375.**

Restore plant and animal species diversity and the health of native plant communities on 90 acres of parkland through the reduction of exotic and invasive brush.

Habitats will be improved for the federally endangered white prairie-fringed orchid and the Kame Blue Butterfly.

**Coastal Interpretation at**

**Illinois Beach State Park.**

**Illinois Department of Natural Resources.**

**\$32,000/\$40,000.**

Construct a visitor friendly interactive display of Lake Michigan in the lobby of the new park office that will educate visitors on the unique ecology of this coastal area.

**Ravine Restoration.**

**City of Lake Forest.**

**\$382,560/\$478,200.**

Develop a ravine storm water management system that will reduce pollution in Lake Michigan and restore natural ravine hydrology.

**Foss Beach Park Bluff**

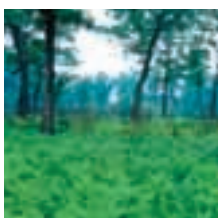
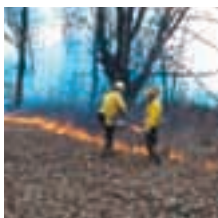
**Restoration.**

**North Chicago, Foss Park District.**

**\$151,000/\$188,750.**

Emergency bluff restoration to provide protection to a recently restored wetland and dune area by using a combination of native vegetation and stone revetment.





# Indiana

## Protecting Indiana's Coastal Resources

### Restoring Indiana's fragile Lake Michigan coastal resources

Indiana's Lake Michigan coastal region supports an amazing array of plants and animals and provides recreational retreats for more than two million visitors annually. The coastal region is a mixture of sand dunes, rivers and streams, forests, wetlands, cities and towns, industry and agriculture. All have an impact on the health of Lake Michigan.

Hoosiers recognize the importance of this Great Lake and are taking significant steps to restore and protect threatened coastal resources. In Indiana, the congressional appropriation of \$1.75 million through the Great Lakes Restoration Grants Program leveraged eighteen state and local projects that together contributed an additional \$560,000 to protect and restore coastal resources.

**Native Habitat Restoration.** Indiana's coastal region supports many rare and endangered natural communities, including dune and swale, fens, savannas, and prairies. The degradation of these natural communities affects the ecological health of the region. Plant and animal diversity, a critical component of Indiana's coastal ecosystem, is threatened by invasive species that crowd out native plants and animals.

Indiana Great Lakes Restoration grants will restore approximately 400 acres of native habitat. These restoration projects will eliminate invasive species, re-establish native plant species and implement resource management principles – such as prescribed burning – that will have significant long-term benefits to the Lake Michigan region.

**Resource and Greenway Protection.** Land is valuable in Indiana's coastal region. Rural areas are quickly becoming developed and forests and greenways are threatened. The protection of coastal forests and greenways along rivers and streams will ensure that public natural areas exist for future generations.

Great Lakes Restoration grants will assist in the acquisition of over 100 acres of quality stream and forest habitat. These new parks will buffer a stream important for migrating salmon, protect key areas adjacent to a nature preserve and establish a new greenway park for a coastal town.

**Water Quality Improvements.** Water quality is one of the most important issues facing Northwest Indiana. Lake Michigan is valued as a drinking and recreational water resource. Although point source pollution continues to be reduced, non-point source pollution is still a challenge. Improving the quality of Lake Michigan starts with making improvements in the watershed.

The Great Lakes Restoration Program will make possible several water quality improvement projects in Indiana. These projects will prevent bacterial contamination at a public beach, reduce excess sediment in a Lake Michigan tributary stream, plan for resource management and public access, improve fish and wildlife habitat and manage storm water runoff through best management practices.





# Indiana

## Great Lakes Restoration Projects

### Project name.

### Grantee.

### Grant amount/total project cost.

### Brief description.

### **Lake County**

#### Hoosier Prairie Nature Preserve, Savanna Restoration.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Division of Nature Preserves.

\$98,790/\$124,204.

Reduce invasive species and oak resprouts to restore 70 acres of native savanna and prairie.

#### Clark and Pine East (Bongi) Dune and Swale Restoration.

IDNR Division of Nature Preserves.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Restore 37 acres of dune and swale by eliminating invasive woody species and reducing cover and shrub/tree stem density.

### Deep River Headwaters

#### Savanna, Wetland and Prairie Restoration Project.

Lake County Parks and Recreation Department.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Restore 100 acres of degraded savanna and agricultural fields to native habitat conditions.

#### Hammond Bird Sanctuary Restoration Phase I.

City of Hammond Parks Department.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Restore a section of a 9.25-acre migrant bird sanctuary located on the shores of Lake Michigan.

#### Gary Green Link.

City of Gary.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Create a master plan for natural resources management within the boundaries of a 30-mile gateway corridor.

#### Grand Boulevard Lake Restoration and Enhancement.

City of Lake Station.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Remove exotic species and improve public access for an urban lake.

### **Porter County**

#### Wetland Restoration in the Dunes Creek Watershed.

IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Restore wetland habitat and evaluate its efficacy in reducing loadings of e.coli into Indiana Dunes State Park beaches on Lake Michigan.

#### Moraine Nature Preserve Protection.

IDNR Division of Nature Preserves.

\$106,170/\$274,500.

Acquire 42 acres of land adjacent to Moraine Nature Preserve.

#### Restoration of Samuelson Fen and the Salt Creek Corridor at Imagination Glen Park.

City of Portage Parks and Recreation Department.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Restore and enhance natural communities associated with Salt Creek.

#### Stimson Drain Stormwater Management Design Project.

City of Valparaiso.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Produce a stormwater management design that will promote best management practices in a 600-acre Stimson Drain Watershed.

#### Porter County Jail Alternative Stormwater Management Demonstration Project.

City of Valparaiso.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Reduce and manage impacts of stormwater on Stimson Drain watershed through an on-site demonstration project.

#### Phase 2b Creekside Park Development: Park Passages.

City of Valparaiso Parks and Recreation.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Develop trails and an environmental management plan for a 70-acre undeveloped park and restore and maintain native upland habitat, wetlands, fens and the Salt Creek corridor (a salmonid stream).

#### Phase 2c Creekside Park Development: Connections and Restoration.

City of Valparaiso Parks and Recreation.

\$100,000/\$125,000.

Restore up to 40 acres with native vegetation and assist in developing boardwalks and a bridge.

### **LaPorte County**

#### Creek Ridge County Park Protection.

LaPorte County Parks and Recreation Board.

\$85,000/\$110,000.

Acquire 35.6 acres of land adjacent to an existing park including a salmonid stream.

#### Trail Creek Forks Restoration.

IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife.

\$63,760/\$85,558.

Stabilize and restore eroding stream banks in Trail Creek, a salmonid stream.

#### Red Mill County Park Wetland Restoration.

LaPorte County Parks and Recreation Department and Foundation.

\$100,000/\$130,550.

Develop an engineering feasibility study and design to recommend the best method to remove the existing dam and restore wetlands.

#### White Ditch Greenway: Phase I.

Town of Michiana Shores.

\$41,496/\$52,525.

Acquire 52 acres along White Ditch to become a greenway park.

### **Regional**

#### Study of Rare and Endangered Mammals in Northern Lake, Porter and LaPorte Counties.

Indiana State University.

\$67,283/\$85,483.

Survey various endangered mammals in the Indiana Coastal region.





# Michigan

## Acquisitions and Restorations to Benefit Michigan's Coastal Resources

Federal funds leverage state and local support

Michigan's 3,288 miles of shoreline offer exceptional natural and cultural amenities. Natural areas strengthen Michigan's economy by inviting visitors and residents to enjoy the beauty and ecological diversity found here.

**Great Lakes Acquisitions and Restorations.** High quality natural communities and rare species in Michigan will find safe haven in land acquisitions and habitat restorations accomplished with Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grant funds. Michigan's projects will preserve rocky shores, sand dunes, beaches, woodlands and wetlands; improve coastal water quality; and enhance greenway efforts.

Federal funding provided through the Great Lakes Restoration Grants is being put to great work in Michigan, and the need for additional funding is well demonstrated. With the statewide announcement of funding availability, over \$25 million worth of project proposals were submitted to the Michigan Coastal Management Program. Michigan's \$7 million federal allocation leveraged over \$15 million of habitat improvements, natural resource restoration and land acquisition. Numerous state and local initiatives stand ready to acquire and restore additional threatened areas.





# Michigan

## Michigan Great Lakes Restoration Projects

**Project name.**  
**Grantee.**  
**Grant amount/total project cost.**  
**Brief description.**

### **Allegan County**

#### Saugatuck Dunes State Park Restoration.

Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR).  
\$94,000/\$155,000.

Initiate dune restoration work in a state park designated natural area along Lake Michigan.

### **Alpena County**

#### Houghmaster Property.

Alpena Township.

\$500,000/\$2,116,150.

Acquire 140 acres with 10,000 feet of Great Lakes shoreline, wetlands and unique geological features.

### **Benzie County**

#### Ransom Lake Natural Area

##### Acquisition.

Almira Township.

\$58,500/\$1,170,000.

Acquire 220 acres of wetlands and woodlands at the headwaters of the Platte River.

### **Berrien County**

#### Invasive Species Control:

##### Warren Dunes, Grand Mere,

##### Warren Woods.

DNR.

\$105,000/\$140,000.

Initiate invasive plant control measures in three state parks.

### **Charlevoix County**

#### Lake Michigan Wetlands and Tributary Streams.

Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa.

\$250,000/\$333,000.

Acquire 55 acres with 2,400 feet of frontage on Susan Creek, a tributary to Lake Michigan.

### **Emmet County**

#### Resort Bluffs.

Emmet County.

\$500,000/\$625,000.

Acquire 6.3 acres with 600 feet of frontage on Little Traverse Bay and a steep bluff 120 feet above Lake Michigan.

### **Delta County**

#### Ludington Park West

##### Shoreline.

City of Escanaba.

\$122,000/\$152,500.

Remove a dilapidated seawall, restore beach and create a shoreline buffer with native plants.

### **Grand Traverse County**

#### Maple Bay Park and Natural Area.

Grand Traverse County and Acme Township.

\$500,000/\$9,212,000.

Acquire the Maple Bay Farm property with 2,583 feet of East Grand Traverse Bay shoreline, sand dunes, wetlands, rare and endangered species and over 400 acres of undeveloped land.

### **Houghton County**

#### Tamarack Stamp Mill.

Osceola Township.

\$53,500/\$66,875.

Conduct an environmental investigation, remediate sediment and remove debris at the township's historic mill site.

#### Swedetown Creek Nature Corridor.

City of Hancock.

\$443,000/\$553,800.

Acquire 184 acres along the Swedetown Creek gorge as it meanders to Portage Lake.

### **Keweenaw County**

#### Dunes and Marshes

##### Acquisition.

Eagle Harbor Township.

\$240,000/\$300,000.

Acquire 360 acres of dunes and marshes near the Lake Superior shoreline.

#### Dan's Point.

Houghton Keweenaw

Conservation District.

\$258,700/\$323,900.

Acquire a 24-acre wooded parcel with 623 feet of rocky Lake Superior frontage.

### **Leelanau County**

#### Crystal River Oxbow Property.

Glen Arbor Township.

\$230,000/\$345,000.

Acquire a wooded dune and swale complex with endangered species and over 1,000 feet of Crystal River frontage.

### **Marquette County**

#### Lake Superior Dune Restoration and Public Access.

Chocoley Township.

\$78,000/\$97,500.

Restore a sand dune and construct a scenic overlook and pedestrian access to the Lake Superior shoreline.

### **Monroe County**

#### Sterling State Park

##### Restoration.

DNR.

\$531,500/\$683,500.

Restore and enhance 152 acres of rare lakeplain prairie and 350 acres of Great Lakes marsh.

### **Muskegon County**

#### Lake Michigan Dune

##### Acquisition.

City of Norton Shores.

\$124,000/\$166,000.

Acquire a 3.5-acre parcel with 800 feet of Lake Michigan shoreline adjacent to a city park.

### **Oakland County**

#### Shiawassee River

##### Headwaters Preservation.

Springfield Township.

\$145,000/\$229,500.

Acquire a 37-acre parcel spanning one half the shoreline of an inland lake at the headwaters of the Shiawassee River, with prairie fen, southern shrub carr and southern dry-mesic forest.

### **Ottawa County**

#### Upper Macatawa Conservation Area

##### Acquisition.

Ottawa County Parks and Recreation Commission.

\$500,000/\$3,215,000.

Acquire a 325-acre parcel along the Macatawa River with 1.9 miles of river frontage, over a mile of wooded ridges and ravines and 160 acres of farmed floodplain.

### **St. Clair County**

#### St. Clair Flats Wildlife Area-St

#### Johns Marsh, Algonac State Park and Harsens Island.

DNR.

\$50,000/\$62,500.

Restore coastal marsh and lakeplain prairie by implementing control methods for the exotic nuisance plant Phragmites.

### **Wayne County**

#### Blue Heron Lagoon Natural Area Restoration.

City of Detroit Parks and Recreation.

\$250,000/\$350,000.

Restore habitat in a 9-acre natural area on Belle Isle in the Detroit River, control exotic plant species and install interpretive signage.

#### Detroit River Sturgeon Habitat Restoration, Monitoring and Education.

University of Michigan, Sea Grant.

\$309,300/\$504,800.

Restore Detroit River lake sturgeon habitat.

#### Elizabeth Park North Point Coastal Restoration.

Wayne County.

\$475,000/\$1,000,000.

Replace hard edge shore protection structure with bio-engineered stabilization, create fish habitat and improve access.

### **Multiple Counties**

#### Arenac, Bay and Tuscola

#### County Conservation

##### Easement Acquisition.

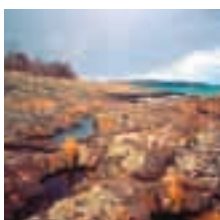
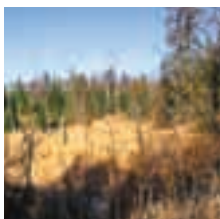
Michigan Department of

Agriculture.

\$482,400/\$1,144,400.

Purchase permanent conservation easements for wetland restoration on properties totaling 236 acres.





# Minnesota

## Restoring Minnesota's Lake Superior Coast

### Caring for streams and their watersheds

Minnesotans recognize that the health of Lake Superior depends on the quality of the water that flows from its watershed.

Storm water, wastewater and trash in contact with streams all threaten the health of Lake Superior by carrying garbage, excessive sediment and other pollutants. In 2001, Minnesota's Lake Superior Coastal Program worked with a variety of natural resource managers to leverage a federal commitment of restoration funds to protect and restore Lake Superior streams and shorelines.

**Managing Storm Water.** Streams dominated by surface water runoff drain much of Minnesota's Lake Superior watershed. The health of these tributary streams – and consequently Lake Superior – depends on the quality of the water that enters after storms and spring snowmelt. Improving the quality of water draining into tributary streams enhances habitat for aquatic communities by reducing excessive sediment loads, reducing peak flows, maintaining base water flow throughout the year and reducing erosion.

Local organizations and communities used Great Lakes Restoration grants to create detention basins and sediment traps, provide information to local decision makers on water quality and quantity, manage watersheds to reduce storm water impacts and control erosion.

**Restoring Streamsides and Shorelines.** A history of human use and activity in Minnesota's coastal region has left challenges for managing streams and lakeshores. Old dumps, abandoned buildings and other waste threaten stream and shore habitats, limit public recreation opportunities and jeopardize public health and safety.

Projects funded by Great Lakes Restoration grants are being used to clean up old dumpsites along eroding stream banks and acquire shoreland for restoration where unsafe, abandoned buildings remain hazards. These efforts will reduce erosion, prevent waste from entering streams and provide safe shoreline recreation opportunities.

### Providing Wastewater Treatment Options.

Ensuring homeowners have effective alternatives for managing wastewater is important throughout Minnesota's coastal area since sanitary sewers do not serve much of the area. The geography and soil conditions of the area often make conventional septic systems ineffective. A Great Lakes Coastal Restoration grant is building on a multi-year effort to test, maintain and demonstrate alternative systems to treat household and commercial property wastewater and provide education and training about alternative technologies.

### The Future of Great Lakes Restorations.

Federal Great Lakes Restoration grants are working in Minnesota. The first allocation leveraged \$3 million of restoration work on eleven projects and successfully mobilized a wide variety of local, statewide and federal partners.

Caring for streams and their watersheds has become an important and accepted way of improving the condition of Lake Superior. Communities and local partnerships continue to identify projects that protect and restore water quality.



# Minnesota

## Minnesota Great Lakes Restoration Projects

Project name.

Grantee.

Grant amount/total project cost.

Brief description.

**Cook County**

Grand Marais Stormwater Management – Erosion Control Restoration in Creechville Area.

County of Cook.  
\$213,120/\$284,220.

Reduce erosion and prevent sediment from entering Lake Superior.

Grand Marais and Cook County Stormwater Management Plan – Water Quality & Quantity Monitoring.  
County of Cook.  
\$10,500/\$14,000.

Provide baseline information to evaluate implementation of plan and to reduce flooding.

Grand Marais Stormwater Management – Erosion Control Restoration on Village Creek.

County of Cook.  
\$127,335/\$169,780.

Provide baseline information to evaluate plan and reduce flooding.

Grand Marais Streambank Stabilization and Naturalization.

City of Grand Marais.  
\$10,310/\$14,197.

Restore eroding stream banks in the popular City Park and Campground with bioengineering methods.

**Lake County**

Carriere Property Acquisition and Restoration.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.  
\$195,750/\$446,600.

Acquire, restore and protect coastal lands.

Two Harbors Old City Dump Site Restoration.

City of Two Harbors.  
\$118,980/\$175,680.

Remove waste from contact with a stream and correct an erosion and sedimentation problem.

Detention Basin Construction – Two Harbors Storm Water Management Plan.

City of Two Harbors.  
\$144,000/\$192,000.

Reduce peak flows in Skunk Creek resulting in less erosion and sedimentation and better water quality entering Lake Superior.

Acquisition of Lighthouse Point.

City of Two Harbors.  
\$104,230/\$1,800,000.

Assist the city with the purchase of a 51 acre property, home to the Two Harbors Lighthouse, walking trails and a public boat access.

Reserve Mining Ground and Surface Water Contamination Control.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.  
\$104,230/\$153,000.

Investigate an old scrapyard and diesel range organics plume site to define nature, extent and migration of ground water contamination threatening the City of Silver Bay water supply.

**St. Louis County**

Managed Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems in the Lake Superior Basin:

Outreach and Education.  
Natural Resources Research Institute, University of Minnesota Duluth.  
\$32,253/\$40,316.

Operate and monitor alternative wastewater treatment technologies at a test facility.

Remediation of Sargent's Creek Dump Site.

City of Duluth.  
\$341,262/\$515,000.

Restore habitat at a former neighborhood dumpsite, remove waste from contact with a coastal stream and eliminate human exposure.

Miller Creek Restoration: Watershed Coordinator.

Miller Creek Joint Powers Board.  
\$59,000/\$68,600.

Hire a watershed coordinator to manage restoration projects.

Miller Creek Restoration: Easement Acquisition.

Miller Creek Joint Powers Board.  
\$203,000/\$276,733.

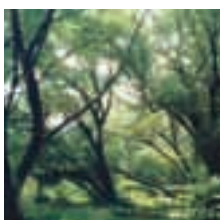
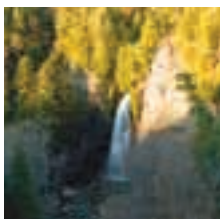
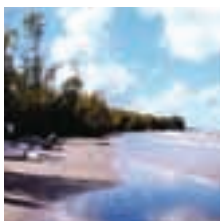
Protect riparian land and wetlands through purchase of conservation easements.

Miller Creek Restoration: Sediment Trap.

Miller Creek Joint Powers Board.  
\$60,000/\$80,000.

Remove sediment from Miller Creek through the construction of an in-stream sediment trap.





# Protecting and Restoring New York's Great Lakes For Now and the Future

All people, including future generations, deserve clean and safe water. There is a strong environmental awareness in the Empire State and a deep commitment to preserve our cherished land, air and water.

Within New York's Great Lakes watersheds, clean water supports abundant fisheries, wildlife and agriculture, is the source of drinking water for urban and rural populations, provides a broad range of recreational activities and is important to local economies.

The Great Lakes are economically and environmentally vital to the people of New York State. Restoring impaired habitats and changing practices that result in the discharge of polluted municipal and industrial runoff into streams, rivers and lakes are important goals for the state, its communities, and its citizens. Progress has been made in cleaning our Great Lakes and their contributing watersheds, but much remains to be accomplished.

**An Array of Projects.** Congress made a valuable contribution to a healthier environment in and around the Great Lakes by providing resources for coastal restoration. In 2001, New York received \$4.5 million in federal funding to protect and restore coastal resources and water quality in communities throughout its Great Lakes watershed. Using these funds, New York State's Coastal Management Program worked with other state agencies and environmental groups to leverage an additional \$10 million in needed improvements.

Twenty-four projects were competitively selected from those proposed by state agencies and local governments. Selected projects prevent contamination through erosion control, debris removal, and treatment

of storm water runoff. Other projects include stream restoration, improved fish passage, and establishment of buffer zones of native vegetation around water bodies to minimize infiltration of pollutants and improve wildlife habitat. Projects to purchase conservation easements and parcels of land will preserve existing pristine water quality and habitats. The funds also support coastal habitat and watershed management planning projects.



## The Future of Great Lakes Restoration.

The Federal Great Lakes Coastal Watershed Restoration Grant Program is making a difference in New York. However, the fight to protect these majestic waterways and address the detrimental water quality and habitat impacts of the past is far from over. Many more excellent projects wait to be advanced to restore New York's Great Lakes.



# New York Great Lakes Restoration Projects

## Project name.

## Grantee.

## Grant amount/total project cost.

## Brief description.

### Cayuga County

#### Owasco Inlet Streambank Stabilization.

Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District.

\$374,050/\$748,100.

Assessment, management plan, implementation of best management practices to improve the Lake Ontario watershed.

### Cortland County

#### Erosion Control on Grout Brook.

City of Syracuse.

\$100,000/\$200,000.

Benefits water quality in Grout Brook and Skaneateles Lake, within the Lake Ontario watershed.

#### Grout Brook Fish Passage and Streambank Stabilization.

Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

\$37,700/\$75,400.

### Erie County

#### Seneca Bluffs Wetland & River Corridor Habitat Restoration.

Erie County Dept. of Environment and Planning.

\$100,000/\$423,000.

Improves Lake Erie watershed.

#### Beaver Island State Park Wetlands Restoration and Protection – Niagara River.

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

\$450,000/\$903,000.

#### Buffalo River Watershed Restoration.

Erie County Soil & Water Conservation District.

\$18,308/\$39,616.

Streambank stabilization.

#### Scajaquada Creek Streambank Stabilization and Erosion Control.

Erie County Soil & Water Conservation District.

\$15,930/\$31,894.

Improves Lake Erie watershed.

### Erie County and Cattaraugus County

#### Cattaraugus Creek Erosion Control and Streambank Restoration.

Erie County Soil & Water Conservation District.

\$20,025/\$40,050.

Lake Erie watershed improvement.

### Franklin County

#### Salmon River Dam Removal and Fish Restoration.

Town of Fort Covington.

\$100,000/\$200,000.

Restores stream flow and improves anadromous fish passage. Improves St. Lawrence River watershed.

### Genesee County

#### Oatka Creek Streambank Restoration.

Village of Leroy.

\$43,560/\$87,120.

Benefits trout habitat in lower Genesee River watershed of Lake Ontario.

### Lewis County

#### 45,000 Acre Land and Conservation Easement Acquisition on the Tug Hill Plateau.

Tug Hill Commission.

\$1,500,000/\$8,500,000.

Protects Lake Ontario watersheds and habitat.

### Livingston County, Ontario, Seneca and Tompkins

#### Developing Local Laws to Address Storm Water Runoff and Hydrologic Modification.

Division of Coastal Resources.

\$224,693/\$224,693 (matched in total leveraged funds). Implements Canandaigua, Conesus and Cayuga Lake management plans, improving the Lake Ontario watershed.

### Monroe County

#### Little Black Creek Stream Restoration.

Town of Gates.

\$12,100/\$24,000.

Benefits Little Black Creek and Lake Ontario.

#### 35 Acre Parma Coastal Forest and Wetland Acquisition and Development of a Management Plan.

Monroe County.

\$251,125/\$852,250.

Benefits Braddock Bay resident and migratory bird populations and protects Lake Ontario water quality.

#### Irondequoit Creek Erosion Abatement.

Town of Penfield.

\$200,000/\$400,000.

Benefits critical Lake Ontario spawning habitat.

### Madison County

#### Cazenovia Lake Native Shoreline Vegetation.

Village of Cazenovia.

\$33,898/\$71,526.

Lake Ontario watershed improvement.

### Niagara County

#### Eighteenmile Creek Restoration.

Niagara County.

\$392,000/\$989,150.

Reduces sedimentation and improves habitat along a Lake Ontario tributary.

### Ontario County

#### Naples Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration.

DEC.

\$50,000/\$100,000.

Benefits trout spawning near Canandaigua Lake, within the Lake Ontario watershed.

### Ontario County and Yates County

#### Sucker Brook Stormwater Retrofit.

City of Canandaigua.

\$26,500/\$53,000.

Stormwater remediation and development of a model law protecting forested areas within the Lake Ontario watershed.

### Oswego County

#### Eastern Lake Ontario Dunes Management Plan.

Oswego County Soil & Water Conservation District.

\$45,616/\$91,232.

### Tompkins County

#### Implementation of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan.

Town of Dryden.

\$230,845/\$461,690.

Design and construction of erosion control project and stormwater workshops for local governments within Great Lakes watershed.

#### Science Center Storm Water Reduction Project.

City of Ithaca.

\$48,500/\$98,300.

Reduce pollution to Cascadilla Creek and Cayuga Lake, a Lake Ontario watershed improvement.

#### Six Mile Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration.

City of Ithaca.

\$153,000/\$343,000.

Lake Ontario watershed improvement.

### Wayne County

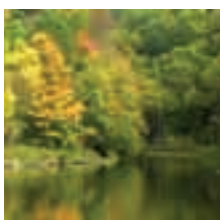
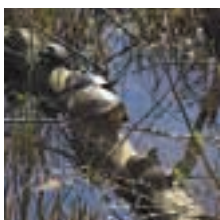
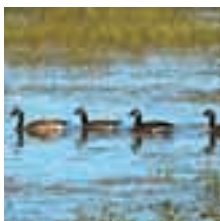
#### Implementation of Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan on Great Sodus Bay.

Wayne County Soil & Water Conservation District.

\$63,000/\$126,000.

Mini-grant program addressing storm water runoff, septic system management and boat pump-outs.





# Ohio

## Great Lakes Coastal Restoration in Ohio

### Protecting natural areas and improving water quality

Ohio's Lake Erie coastal region – like coasts around the world – stirs the hearts of those that live and work within its reach and draws visitors from afar for rest and recreation along its shores.

The Ohio coastal region is highly developed with 2.65 million people living in the eight counties that border Lake Erie. Historically a focal point for commerce, industry and agriculture, Lake Erie and its watershed are also Ohio's leading destination for outdoor recreation and nature tourism. In learning to balance diverse economic and environmental interests, Ohioans place great value on protecting the coastal region's remaining natural areas and enhancing public access.

The Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants appropriation is helping to make significant strides towards protecting Ohio's critical coastal areas and restoring water quality for present and future generations.

**Protection of Critical Coastal Areas.** The Lake Erie shoreline and its remaining areas of natural habitat are under increasing pressure from development. Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants are preserving shoreline adjacent to the Marblehead Lighthouse, a cherished Ohio landmark and the oldest continually operating lighthouse on the Great Lakes. Restoration grants are also protecting more than 240 acres of wetlands, floodplains and riparian corridors throughout the Lake Erie watershed, a benefit to local communities directly and the state in general.

### Water Quality Protection and Restoration.

One of the most significant threats to Lake Erie and its tributaries is polluted runoff from urban storm water and agriculture. Protection and restoration of riparian wetlands and floodplains can result in significant benefits to water quality and wildlife habitat. A healthier environment leads to an improved quality of life and a stronger economic base.

More than 4,000 linear feet of riparian habitat along seven Lake Erie tributaries in Ohio are protected and restored through Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants. Erosion and sediment transport downstream into Lake Erie are reduced using Best Management Practices, stream restoration and bioengineering principles. In addition, the demonstration of these measures creates educational opportunities.

**Sustainable Development Initiatives.** In order to achieve and sustain a healthy coastal region, Ohio seeks to balance the use and preservation of Lake Erie and its watershed. Sediment transport mapping in the Maumee Bay and Toledo Harbor shipping channel is accomplished through Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants. This mapping will be crucial for planning the site location and design of new sediment disposal areas, improving channel maintenance and other management measures.

### Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants in Ohio.

Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants have enabled progress toward preserving shoreline habitat, protecting and restoring riparian corridors and increasing public access. These efforts ensure diverse wildlife resources, reduce pollutants in Ohio's streams and facilitate the enjoyment of coastal and Lake Erie resources.

Further steps are needed to protect, restore and enhance Lake Erie and all of the Great Lakes. Ohio welcomes additional, innovative opportunities to cooperate with federal initiatives that leverage state and local resources to continue the enhancement of Ohio's most valuable resource.



# Ohio

## Ohio Great Lakes Restoration Projects

### Project name.

### Grantee.

### Grant amount/total project cost.

### Brief description.

### **Cuyahoga County**

#### West Creek Land Acquisition and Stream Restoration.

City of Parma.

**\$206,000/\$349,000.**

Acquire 23 acres and implement a plan improving 1,200 linear feet of stream providing habitat restoration, enhancement and erosion abatement.

### **Geauga County**

#### Silver Creek Restoration.

Geauga Park District.

**\$190,000/\$300,505.**

Restore stream integrity and natural floodplains, reduce nonpoint source pollution and establish educational opportunities on stream restoration and bioengineering principles.

#### Mud Brook Preserve-Sensitive Wetland Addition.

City of Hudson.

**\$149,000/\$186,250.**

Acquire 29+ acres including 16 acres of existing sensitive wetland and more than 2,600 linear feet of Mud Brook and Powers Brook, tributaries to the Cuyahoga River.

### **Lake County**

#### Lower Grand River Floodplain Acquisition.

Lake Metroparks.

**\$125,920/\$157,400.**

Acquire 14.5 acres of Grand River floodplain wetland. The park district will preserve the site as a natural area and allow passive river access. Protect and enhance water quality by maintaining the natural floodplain.

#### Ward Creek Riparian Corridor Acquisition and Preservation Project.

City of Eastlake.

**\$368,520/\$608,356.**

Acquire 15.5 acres of wooded land along Ward Creek and place a conservation easement on an adjacent 31 acres. A total of 46.5 acres will be preserved reducing erosion and protecting habitat and stream quality.

### **Lucas County**

#### Sediment Trend Analysis in Maumee Bay Lake Erie.

Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority.

**\$65,530/\$96,530.**

Complete an analysis resulting in mapping for planning new sediment disposal areas and improving shipping channel maintenance.

### **Ottawa County**

#### Buckeye Point Land Acquisition.

Put-in-Bay Township.

**\$888,000/\$1,110,000.**

Acquire nine acres on the eastern tip of South Bass Island known as Buckeye Point. Preserve over a quarter mile of shoreline accessible for hiking, fishing and bird watching.

#### Meadowbrook Acquisition Project.

Danbury Township Trustees.  
**\$154,150/\$308,300.**

Acquire 30 acres to preserve wildlife habitat, a natural area and open space. This area is adjacent to 33.5 acres presently owned by Danbury Township.

#### Kukay Property Acquisition.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

**\$2,000,000/\$2,500,000.**

Acquire 10 acres of Lake Erie shoreline property adjacent to Marblehead Lighthouse State Park.

### **Sandusky County**

#### Muddy Creek Corridor Acquisition.

Sandusky County Park District.

**\$216,400/\$278,213.**

Acquire 120 acres of floodplain and riparian corridor on Muddy Creek to improve water quality and wildlife habitat and provide educational opportunities by demonstrating Best Management Practices.

### **Multiple Counties**

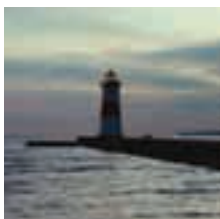
#### Aquatic Nuisance Species Control in State Nature Preserves.

DNR.

**\$20,000/\$175,000.**

Document invasive plant species infestations and effectiveness of control measures using a GIS database.





# Pennsylvania

## Pennsylvania's Gateway to the Great Lakes

### Restoration in coastal Erie County

Our country's birthplace of independence, pristine hardwood forests, bountiful fishing streams, superb agricultural lands, railroads and football, rolling ridges and diverse natural beauty; these are the images we associate with Pennsylvania, America's "Keystone State."

However, we Keystoneers are blessed with another pearl in this natural-resource necklace, the 60-mile coastline in Erie County, our "Gateway to the Great Lakes." Formed many millennia ago, this region meets the southeastern edge of Lake Erie to form a unique area noted for its rich cultural heritage and traditions, fishing industry, maritime trade and commerce, vineyards, outdoor recreation and manufacturing.

Ironically, the same activities that made this region great have also stretched its natural resources and put pressure on its ecosystems.

Pennsylvania has had an active Coastal Zone Management program since 1980. As with other Great Lakes states, the program focuses on monitoring vital coastal ecosystems by providing technical assistance and grants to governmental and non-profit organizations that carry out program goals.

**Restoration Funding Meets Critical Needs.** In 2001, additional funding for Great Lakes states was appropriated by Congress to supplement its annual allocation to support the Coastal Zone Management program. Pennsylvania was fortunate to receive \$1.85 million that leveraged additional local funds in support of high-priority projects throughout coastal Erie County.



Restoration funds were used to acquire additional open space to ensure public access to the coast. The funding preserved vital wetlands and riparian buffer areas. It linked greenways with Presque Isle State Park, one of the country's most heavily used outdoor recreation sites.

Other funds were used to construct a fish raceway to support a very active local sport fishing industry. The program stabilized the banks of a vital watershed tributary. Restoration grants reclaimed and restored a dredge-spoil confinement facility to provide more recreation opportunities for public access to the lake.

**More Work to be Done.** These and other on-going initiatives along Pennsylvania's Lake Erie coastline are restoring the water quality of the lake and its tributaries as well as bringing economic and cultural vitality back to the region. As responsible stewards for our abundant natural resources and as inhabitants of this beautiful Great Lakes region, we stand ready to work with our coalition partners to ensure a lasting legacy for those that follow.



# Pennsylvania

## Pennsylvania Great Lakes Restoration Projects

Project name.

Grantee.

Grant amount/total project cost.

Brief description.

**Erie County**

Greenway Acquisition.

North East Township.

\$322,375/\$646,250.

Acquire 27 acres of lakeside property including more than 800 feet of beachfront.

Greenway Acquisition.

Harborcreek Township.

\$187,500/\$250,000.

Acquire 8.2 acres of lakefront property to preserve open space and habitat.

Park Wetlands Acquisition.

Erie County Conservation

District.

\$37,750/\$50,700.

Acquire 32 acres of wetlands adjacent to an existing county park.

Mission Fish Raceway.

Erie County Planning Department.

\$15,000/\$20,000.

Construct a 6' x 200' fish raceway at a fish nursery site to enhance sport fishing.

Cascade Creek Wetlands

Restoration.

Erie Port Authority.

\$29,375/\$54,375.

Develop a detailed plan, remove invasive plant species and restore native plant species.

Streambank Erosion Control.

Lawrence Park Township.

\$54,000/\$72,000.

Remove debris along the creek, add bank stabilization and extend the retaining wall.

Presque Isle State Park

Greenway Acquisition.

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR).

\$1,000,000/\$2,000,000.

Acquire 47 acres of property to link Presque Isle State Park to local attractions.

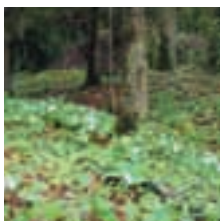
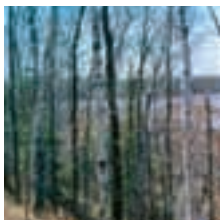
Combined Disposal Facility Reclamation.

Western Pennsylvania-Erie Port Authority.

\$200,000/\$335,000.

Fill, cap and grade a site containing dredge spoil to provide a recreation venue.





# Wisconsin

## Great Restorations on Wisconsin's Great Lakes

### Habitat and public access on Lakes Michigan and Superior

Clean water and pristine shores. Healthy and abundant wildlife. Blue water recreation. Wisconsinites set high standards for their Great Lakes. However, pressures from a burgeoning population threaten fragile coastal habitats and prized tracts of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior shoreline.

In 2001, Congress recognized its responsibility to the Great Lakes by wisely directing resources for coastal restoration. Wisconsin coastal managers leveraged the federal commitment with local resources and strategies to protect Wisconsin's Great Lakes coasts.

**The Public Shoreline.** Wisconsinites value their time spent on the coasts of Lakes Michigan and Superior. However, unspoiled shorelines are increasingly subdivided for residential and commercial purposes. Once coastline is developed, it is lost to the public forever.

Great Lakes Restoration grants preserved several pristine shorelines, buffers and wetlands in perpetuity. In addition to their obvious ecological benefits, coastal natural areas enhance the overall character of their communities and the state. Preserved coastal areas strengthen Wisconsin's economy by enticing tourists and relocating families and businesses to visit and invest in the state.

### Improved Habitat for Healthy Wildlife.

Wisconsin's coasts support diverse aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Great Lakes Restoration grants will improve degraded habitats from Kenosha to Bayfield. For instance, purple loosestrife plants supplant indigenous flora and threatens wildlife in fragile wetlands. Great Lakes Restoration grants will restore wetlands and reduce the effects of land-based invaders.

Unfiltered storm runoff increasingly harms water quality. Great Lakes Restoration grants will relocate a storm sewer discharge to control the spread of lakebed contaminants. A wet detention basin and stream bank project also reduce the impacts of runoff in Lakes Superior and Michigan.

**Reduced Contaminants for Safer Water.** Wisconsin contends with an unwanted legacy from its industrial past. Contaminated lands and sediments threaten drinking water, habitat and recreation along the coasts.

Great Lakes Restoration grants will fund removal of contaminated sediments in a troubled Lake Superior tributary. Major projects in

Sheboygan and Milwaukee will clean contaminated waterfronts and provide public access at former industrial sites.

### The Future of Great Lakes Restorations.

Federal Great Lakes Restoration grants are popular in Wisconsin. The first allocation will leverage \$12 million of habitat improvements along Wisconsin's coasts. Numerous local initiatives stand ready to restore more threatened areas.



Wisconsin citizens and visitors want access to more – not fewer – miles of coastline and acres of wetlands. Many excellent projects are poised to provide vital habitat, clean water and access to Lakes Michigan and Superior. The wise investment of federal resources today will ensure a healthier, more sustainable Great Lakes for generations to come.

# Wisconsin Great Lakes Restoration Projects

## Project name.

## Grantee.

## Grant amount/total project cost.

## Brief description.

### **Ashland County**

#### St. Claire Ave. Storm Sewer.

City of Ashland.

\$112,462/\$149,950.

Improve a storm sewer discharge to Lake Superior.

#### Ballou Creek.

Town of Morse.

\$37,275/\$49,700.

Restore habitat, reduce sedimentation in a Class I trout stream.

### **Bayfield County**

#### Lake Superior South Shore.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

\$200,000/\$267,000.

Acquire and protect 178 acres of coastal lands and 350' of Lake Superior frontage.

### **Door County**

#### Deteriorating Solid Piers.

DNR.

\$125,000/\$166,667.

Restore aquatic habitat through pier removal.

### **Douglas County**

#### Newton Creek.

DNR.

\$300,000/\$510,000.

Remove contaminants, restore habitat and protect human health.

#### Detention Pond.

City of Superior.

\$150,000/\$2,420,000.

Reduce pollutants and sediments entering the Namadji River.

#### Oliver Marsh.

Douglas County.

\$90,000/\$120,560.

Protect 3,820 feet of undeveloped St. Louis River shoreline.

### **Kenosha County**

#### Chiwaukee Prairie.

DNR.

\$100,000/\$133,334.

Protect a large ancient prairie and coastal wetland.

### **Manitowoc County**

#### Point Creek.

Manitowoc County.

\$800,000/\$1,900,000.

Acquire 39 acres of estuary, bluffs and 1/2 mile of beach.

### **Milwaukee County**

#### Kilbourn Landing.

City of Milwaukee.

\$1,168,016/\$3,363,042.

Remove contaminants along the Milwaukee River.

#### Fitzsimmons Road Woods.

City Franklin.

\$155,000/\$310,000.

Acquire, preserve a critical wetland.

#### Oak Creek Wetlands.

Milwaukee Metropolitan

Sewerage District/City of Oak Creek.

\$28,488/\$56,976.

Acquire wetlands along environmental corridors.

### **Ozaukee County**

#### Lion's Den Gorge.

Ozaukee County.

\$404,000/\$1,280,000.

Acquire 3/4 mile of Lake Michigan shoreline.

#### Huiras Lake Wetland.

DNR.

\$127,830/\$181,426.

Acquire 70 acres and restore 90 acres of a drained wetland.

### **Racine County**

#### Pike River.

Mount Pleasant Storm Water District.

\$387,375/\$516,500.

Restore a stream and wetland.

### **Sheboygan County**

#### Reiss Coal.

City of Sheboygan.

\$101,250/\$135,000.

Remediate a contaminated 40-acre lakeside industrial site.

#### Milwaukee River Basin.

DNR.

\$80,000/\$150,000.

Acquire a 35-acre wooded wetland, spring at Mink Creek.

### **Multiple Counties**

#### West Shore Habitat

Protection and Restoration in Marinette, Oconto & Brown Counties.

DNR.

\$501,493/\$668,658.

Restore habitats and protect lands critical to threatened and endangered species.

#### State Natural Area Wetlands

in Bayfield, Door, Kenosha, Ozaukee & Sheboygan

Counties.

DNR.

\$202,404/\$269,872.

Restore 332 acres of degraded wetlands with a focus on removal of invasive plants.







Eisenhower Corporate Park ■ 2805 South Industrial Hwy., Suite 100  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104-6791  
Office (734) 971-9135 ■ Fax (734) 971-9150 ■ E-mail: glc@glc.org

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(Michigan appointment pending)

*Established in 1955 by inter-  
state compact "to promote the  
orderly, integrated and com-  
prehensive development, use  
and conservation of the water  
resources of the Great Lakes  
Basin"*

**PRESIDENT/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**Michael J. Donahue, Ph.D.**

March 2003

Honorable Members of the United States Congress  
United States Capitol  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senators and Representatives:

The Great Lakes are the lifeblood of our eight state region; their water and related natural resources are fundamental determinants of environmental health, economic well-being and quality of life along the nation's "fourth seacoast." Unfortunately, a legacy of misuse and abuse has compromised the potential of the resource. And, while we're starting to "turn the corner" and move toward a cleaner and more sustainable environment, much work remains to be done.

Thanks to Congressional leadership in FY 2002, \$30.0 million was invested in coastal restoration projects including contaminated site cleanup, stormwater controls, wetlands restoration, buffer/greenway acquisition and related pollution control prevention activities. Leveraged by significant state investment (58% of total project costs), this coastal restoration initiative showcased the tremendous potential for state/federal partnership and the attendant environmental and economic benefits.

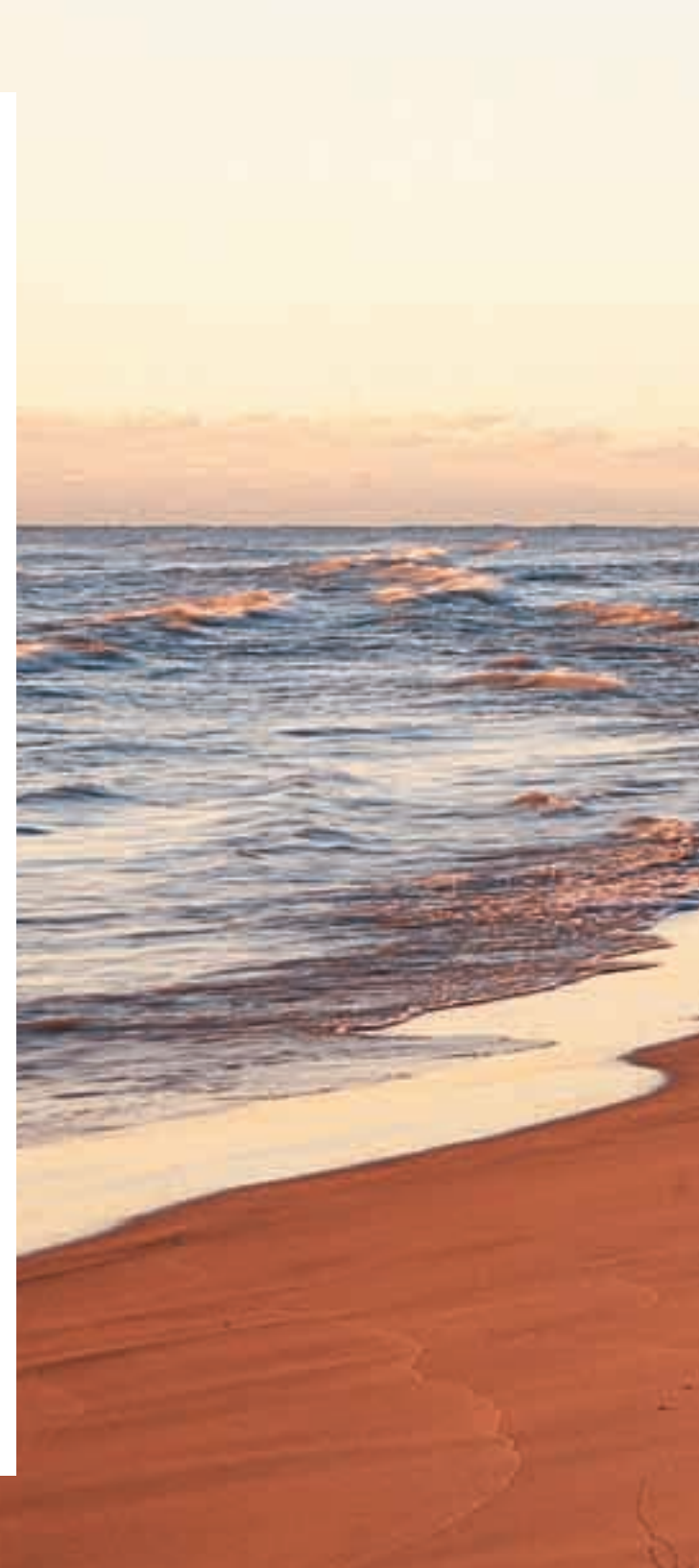
The Great Lakes Commission, an eight state compact agency founded in state and federal law, has voiced its enthusiastic support for a large scale, consensus-based restoration plan for the Great Lakes ecosystem. Coastal restoration project priorities identified by the Great Lakes states will undoubtedly be an important part of such a plan. The state commitment is in place and additional projects are ready to begin. We urge your leadership in securing the federal partnership necessary to proceed.

We at the Great Lakes Commission applaud your commitment and invite you to work with the Great Lakes states to move these restoration efforts forward. Indeed, the greatest system of freshwater on the face of the earth deserves no less!

Sincerely,

Michael J. Donahue, Ph.D.  
President/CEO

/rjs





# COASTAL STATES ORGANIZATION

FOUNDED IN 1970 TO REPRESENT THE GOVERNORS OF THE THIRTY-FIVE COASTAL STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTHS ON COASTAL, GREAT LAKES, AND OCEAN AFFAIRS.

HALL OF THE STATES, SUITE 322, 444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 (202) 508-3860 FAX (202) 508-3843

March, 2003

Honorable Members of the United States Congress  
United States Capitol  
Washington, DC

Dear Senators and Representatives:

The Coastal States Organization (CSO) was founded in 1970 to represent the interests of the Governors of the nation's 35 coastal states and territories, including the Great Lakes. CSO commends Congress and the Great Lakes states for their recent commitment to the restoration of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario.

The Great Lakes have long suffered from industrial, commercial and nonpoint pollution. Today more than ever, the fresh water resources of the Great Lakes are fragile and of vital importance to all Americans. The initial \$30 million federal appropriation in FY2002 to restore the lakes is an investment in the health and economic well being of the entire Great Lakes region and the nation. Of course, more work is needed to fully restore the vitality of the Great Lakes. CSO has long supported coastal restoration and conservation activities.

On behalf of the states, we are especially pleased, that the eight Great Lake states and their local partners have demonstrated their commitments to the restoration of lakes and coastal communities by exceeding their matching funds obligations by tens of millions of dollars. Instead of providing only the required 25 percent of project costs, the states combined to provide 58 percent of project funding.

Each Great Lake state reports that additional restoration work is poised to begin. CSO asks that Congress join the states in supporting restorations throughout the Great Lakes. Again, thank you for your commitment to the Great Lakes and all of America's coasts.

Sincerely,

Tony MacDonald  
Executive Director, CSO



[WWW.SSO.ORG/CSO](http://WWW.SSO.ORG/CSO)



# Great Lakes Restoration Agencies

## Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Dan Injerd, Chief  
310 S. Michigan Avenue, Room 1606  
Chicago, IL 60605  
312-793-3123  
312-793-5968 (fax)  
[dinjerd@dnrmail.state.il.us](mailto:dinjerd@dnrmail.state.il.us)

## Indiana Lake Michigan Coastal Program

Laurie Rounds, Program Manager  
402 W. Washington, Room W265  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317-233-0132  
317-233-3882 (fax)  
[lrounds@dnr.state.in.us](mailto:lrounds@dnr.state.in.us)

## Michigan Coastal Management Program

Cathie Cunningham Ballard, Chief  
PO Box 30458  
Lansing, MI 48909  
517-335-3456  
517-241-0858 (fax)  
[cunninggc@michigan.gov](mailto:cunninggc@michigan.gov)

## Minnesota's Lake Superior Coastal Program

Tricia Ryan, Program Manager  
1568 Highway 2  
Two Harbors, MN 55616  
218-834-6625  
218-834-6639 (fax)  
[tricia.ryan@dnr.state.mn.us](mailto:tricia.ryan@dnr.state.mn.us)

## New York State Coastal Management Program

George Stafford, Program Manager  
41 State Street  
Albany, NY 12231  
518-474-6000  
518-473-2464 (fax)  
[coastal@dos.state.ny.us](mailto:coastal@dos.state.ny.us)

## Ohio Coastal Management Program

Dave Mackey, Chief  
105 West Shoreline Drive  
Sandusky, OH 44870  
419-626-7980 x 224  
419-626-7983 (fax)  
[david.mackey@dnr.state.oh.us](mailto:david.mackey@dnr.state.oh.us)

## Pennsylvania Coastal Zone Management Program

Jim Tabor, Program Manager  
PO Box 2063  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063  
717-772-5626  
717-783-4690 (fax)  
[etabor@state.pa.us](mailto:etabor@state.pa.us)

## Wisconsin Coastal Management Program

Dea Larsen Converse, Chief  
101 E. Wilson Street, PO Box 8944  
Madison, WI 53708-8944  
608-267-7988  
608-267-6917 (fax)  
[dea.larsenconverse@doa.state.wi.us](mailto:dea.larsenconverse@doa.state.wi.us)



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